

Modern Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities
ISSN: 2795-4846 Vol. 4 (2022)
https://mjssh.academicjournal.io/index.php/mjssh

BASIC METHODS AND TECHNIQUES OF TEACHING A LESSON IN INITIAL MILITARY TRAINING

Pirnazarov Shukhratjon Musurmonovich

Termez State University, Lecturer, Faculty of Sports Activity and Management

Annotation: This article discusses the methods of teaching in the lessons of initial military training. A practical exemplary demonstration of the teacher of the lesson with a brief explanation, the trainees repeating the shown technique, actions, checking the correctness of their implementation and subsequent training until they are fully mastered.

Keywords: initial military training, pre-conscription, method, development, lesson, Armed Forces, teacher, schoolchildren.

Introduction. In the successful solution of the preparation of pre-conscription youth for military service, an important role is played by initial military training; it is a mandatory state form of military education for students and youth. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that the obligations of state bodies, public organizations, officials and citizens to ensure the security of the country and strengthen its defense capability are determined by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan [1].

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan forms the goals and main tasks of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan - the duty of the Armed Forces to the people of Uzbekistan to reliably defend the Fatherland, to be in constant combat readiness, guaranteeing a rebuff to any aggressor [2, 3, 4].

Considering that one of the important components of the educational and upbringing process in the school was and remains the course of initial military training, and it is planned to combine it with the subject of technology. Like any other lesson, the elementary military training lesson should be modern, bright, rich, and memorable for both the student and the teacher. In preparing for the subject, each teacher focuses on the legislative basis [5, 6].

Preparing for the next lesson, the teacher thinks through its stages, thinks in advance the methods and forms of the lesson, the elements of pedagogical technologies that he will apply, what competencies he intends to develop in students during the lesson (cycle of lessons), what will be the method of communication and class management in the process lesson (classroom management) and so on [7, 8]. All these concepts are subject to the goals of the lessons and the tasks arising from them. When conducting classes, you should use:

- methods of forming the necessary concepts, judgments, beliefs, assessments among students (story, conversation, lecture, debate, showing films and videos, presentations, visual aids, playing sound recordings, independent reading);
- methods of organizing the cognitive and practical activities of students (assignments, tasks, exercises, creating special educational and training situations);
- methods of stimulating the orientation of students to prepare for military service (competitions, tournaments, business games, means of material and moral encouragement);

- Methods of control over the course of formation of a military-professional orientation among students (testing knowledge, skills, assessment of the desire to study the proposed material, testing) [9, 10, 11].

Modern requirements for general education and vocational schools require the teacher-organizer of primary military training to change their worldviews and the direction of teaching primary military training. Improving new methods of training and education, developing high moral qualities among young people, love for the Motherland, decisively introducing active forms into the educational process; increasing the practical orientation of classes, instilling in students such military-applied and military-physical skills, skills that are necessary for a soldier of the Armed Forces of the Republic Uzbekistan. To do this, during the course it is necessary to more often give examples from personal experience of serving in the Armed Forces, including telling funny stories from army life as an example. And in practical exercises in tactical, fire training, during the performance of training firing exercises, the study of the material part of weapons and military equipment, the implementation of standards, use the basic army training principle: "Do as I do, do better than me." That is, to show in practice their own knowledge of the material part of military equipment, weapons skills [12, 13].

A quality lesson in basic military training is a well-thought-out lesson, designed into a lesson plan. Such a lesson has its own special characteristics in comparison with other lessons of the school cycle, namely, unlike such subjects as, for example, mathematics, chemistry, it will be useful to the student not so much in his future profession as in everyday life, current and future [14].

The lesson of basic military training is more applied in nature. The objectives of the lesson will be based on its applied nature, and this feature of it is the connecting thread of the lesson with all other subjects of the school cycle [15]. At the moment, modern teaching methods should include not only a non-standard, creative lesson, but also extensive extracurricular activities, circle work. What, in my opinion, include new approaches to teaching basic military training:

Formation of educational competencies in the lessons based on the main goals of general education. I would like to dwell in more detail on the conduct of a creative lesson in initial military training and extracurricular activities. A little about the expediency of introducing information and communication technology in the lessons of initial military training, their importance in the formation of student competencies. The use of information and communication technologies in education contributes to the disclosure, preservation and development of individual abilities in schoolchildren, a unique combination of personal qualities inherent in each person; the formation of students' cognitive abilities, the desire for improvement; ensuring the complexity of studying the phenomena of reality, the continuity of the relationship between various subjects - natural science, technology, the humanities and art; constant dynamic renewal of the content, forms and methods of the process of education and upbringing.

Conclusion. The use of modern technologies in education creates favorable conditions for the formation of the personality of students and meets the needs of modern society.

Electronic textbooks are of great importance for better teaching of primary military training in secondary schools. From all of the above, one single conclusion can be drawn: the use of information and communication technologies in teaching primary military training is not a tribute to fashion, but an urgent need. Information and communication technologies are one of the essential means of realizing the goals and objectives of the learning process; knowledge of information technologies makes a teacher a Master Teacher with a capital letter.

References

1. Шарипов, Ҳ. А., & Пирназаров, Ш. М. (2020). Бошланғич синф ўқувчилари жисмоний тарбиясида ўзбек миллий ўйинлардан фойдаланиш усуллари ва педагогик имкониятлари. *Интернаука* , (17-3), 81-82.

2. Dusuyarov T.B., & Musurmonovich, S. P.(2021). The importance of swimming in the proper formation of the spinal cord in preschool children.*Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*,2(05), 914-917.
3. Шарипов, Х. А., & Пирназаров, Ш. М. (2020). Значение национальных и народных игр в воспитании и физическом воспитании детей. *Матрица научного познания,* (5), 352-356.
4. Хабибулла Шарипов (2021). Применение подвижных игр как средство развития волевых качеств у детей дошкольного возраста. *Общество и инновации*, 2 (9/S), 77-82.
5. Yuldoshevich, T. D. (2021). The formation of readiness for skilled tensions in the process of physical education. In *Archive of Conferences* (pp. 21-24).
6. Turdimurodov, D. Y. (2021). Willed qualities of a personality and ways of their formation in sport. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, *12*(104), 689-692.
7. Турдимуродов, Д. Й. Актуальные научные исследования в современном мире. *Актуальные научные исследования в современном мире Учредители: Общественная организация" Институт социальной трансформации"*, 140-144.
8. Turdimurodov, D. Y. (2021). Preschool period: pedagogical aspect of education of will in a child. *Current research journal of pedagogics*, *2*(09), 47-51.
9. Turdimurodov, D. Y. (2021). Testing volitional qualities for students of high schools of secondary school. *The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations*, *3*(03), 405-413.
10. Абдуллаев, Я. М. Создание педагогических условий в формировании волевых качеств у учеников начальных классов / Я. М. Абдуллаев, Д. Ю. Турдимуродов // *Colloquium-journal*. – 2020. – № 24-2(76). – С. 14-16.
11. Абдуллаев Яшнаржон Маҳкамжонович, & Турдимуродов Дилмурод Йўлдошевич (2020). Ўсмир ёшдаги ўқувчиларда иродавий сифатларни жисмоний тарбия воситалари орқали ривожлантириш. (*Современное образование (Узбекистан)*. (9 (94)), 56-62.
12. Alikulovich, M. K. (2022). Methodology for Carrying out Swimming Training Lessons for Children 9-10 Years Old. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, *2*(2), 36–38.
13. Менгликулов Х. А. (2020) Особенности физической подготовки специалистов физической культуры в высшем учебном заведении. *Педагогика ва психологияда инновациялар*, *11(3).*
14. Alikulovich, M. K., & Yuldashevich, T. D. (2020). Development of physical training skills and formation of willpower qualities in extracurricular activities. *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences Vol*, *8*(3).
15. Менгликулов, Х. А. (2021). Мактабда жисмоний тарбиянинг дарсдан ташқари фаолиятини ташкиллаштириш ва унинг шакллари. *Актуальные научные исследования в современном мире*, 3(9 (77)), 104-107.